









City of Janesville.  
Tuesday Evening, Dec. 31, 1861.  
Official Paper of the City.



Forever float that standard sheet!  
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?  
With Freedom's soul beneath our feet,  
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us all!  
Inefficiency Everywhere.

The people became convinced, months ago, that our administration was deficient in energy in all its branches, with the sole exception, perhaps, of the financial department. The exigencies of our situation demanded the highest degree of efficiency, whereas we have a low mediocrity. Our public servants pride themselves on their moderation. Their boast is that they are conservative; and they evidently mean to allow the nation to drift hard on to the shoals of destruction, that they may save efforts and rotten institutions.

It gives us no pleasure to say this, because the misadministration is partly of our making. We gave our humble influence and exertions to place it in power, and naturally we desired its success. We have looked upon its shortcomings with a lenient eye; but we love our country and its free institutions better than we do administration of party, and we mean to speak out a warning when we consider the country in danger.

When a Congress met, it was said by many and copied by all, that it would urge forward necessary measures to suppress the rebellion quickly. Congress came together, and for a week or two exhibited some degree of energy, but it all went in talk and weak resolutions—except a bill to tax the people's coffee, tea and sugar. This was done with promptitude; but we wait for a law to punish more certainly and severely the damnable traitors who have nearly destroyed the country.

Will it be credited that amid the increasing perils of our situation, this Congress, from which the people hoped so much, has adjourned for the holidays! Indeed, we hear that the Senate could not wait for a regular bill to be adopted, but that senators hurried away homeward, or to places of social enjoyment, while the country is on the verge of ruin! While traitors at home are plotting and stealing, enemies abroad marshaling their hosts against us, a financial storm coming on, and inefficiency and inactivity everywhere, the American Senate adjourns for the holidays! Do not those members of Congress know that they are in the midst of a revolution, and that there are no holidays in revolutionary times?

It would look more like the proper energy for these times if Congress should resolve itself into permanent session, and work night and night to save the republic, than to be dawdling away their time in vain talk, or adjourning for Christmas and New Year's festivals.

We want energy infused into the ARMY. It has drifted long enough. We want a NAVY—somewhere. We want a NAVY created, immediately, as may be done, that our flag may be respected on every sea, and that the blockade may be perfect.

The people care not for the cost, so that no money is strait; and to prevent this, seek for honest men for official positions, instead of drones and idlers who swarm about our army and in the public service to steal—"the croakers of a calm world and a long peace." Let Congress go back to its business, and enact some stringent laws on this subject. If slavery is in the way of suppressing the rebellion, let our commanders walk over and crush it with the iron heel of war. Make a clean sweep of everything that stands in the way of the preservation of the republic. We speak earnestly, because we know and feel that our present policy way of conducting affairs is leading the country into danger.

From Washington.—The fire in the government stables in Washington, on the 25th, destroyed eleven sheds. All of the boxes in two of the sheds were burned.—The fire spread with great rapidity, and the horses were cut loose as fast as possible and allowed to escape. A wild stampede took place, and several spectators were run over by the frightened animals. A drove of them on Pennsylvania avenue frantically, only stopped when completely exhausted. Several were killed or rendered useless by their mad efforts to escape. Some that had been partially burned were shot to put an end to their tortures. The number of horses lost is about 175. The stables contained over 600 horses. Of a train of 102 horses belonging to a Massachusetts regiment, only 11 were, it is said, saved.—It is supposed the conflagration resulted from carelessness.

To BE SUPPLEMENTED.—The Cincinnati Gazette says an order was to be issued from the war department at once, relieving General Smith of his command at Paducah, Kentucky. His loyalty is suspected.

This Smith is the man who got into trouble with some of his troops because they compelled a personal friend of himself to haul down a secession flag and raise the Union ensign.

Col. Terry.—The Col. Terry of the Texas Rangers, who was killed at the battle on Green River, Kentucky, was a brother of Judge Terry, of California, who killed Senator Broderick.

Donald McKay, the greatest American ship builder, tells us as follows, how we can put a navy afloat in the best and speediest manner. It should be done without delay, before we have another difficulty with England, which will come soon, if we do not arm ourselves on land and ocean. Being well armed strong and ready, we shall have no foreign war, but being weak and unprepared, we invite attack. Let us have a navy, without delay!

It would be easy for us to build, in one year, a fleet of 500 to 600 men-of-war ships, from a gunboat to the largest class of iron-clad frigates. It is a well-known fact that we built, in one year, the astonishing number of 2,304 vessels and steamers, of all classes, measuring together 683,450 tons. A large number of these vessels were as large as the largest class of frigates hitherto constructed. What we have done once we may do over again, and working at the same rate, we could be able alone in one merchant year to turn out, in one year, 353 ships of 1,000 tons each. In our six navy yards, where the choicest materials are stocked for building a fleet of 100 ships, 60 more men-of-war ships of all classes, varying in their armament from three to sixty guns. More than a hundred of our greatest engineering firms would complete all the machinery necessary to be put in these ships in less than a year.

Our capacities and facilities of building ships have not in the least suffered by the loss of the seceded states. They never were ship building states, and as late as 1860, they only built (combined) one full-rigged ship, while the northern states built 15 ships of the same description.—This is not to say that the seceded states combined did not build one or one per cent. of the ships going ships built in the United States.

It is true, on a very urgent occasion, in a great emergency, our country could not largely increase her navy, in a very few months, with very powerful descriptions of vessels, if they would proceed as follows: Cut down all our line-of-battle-ships one or two decks, case them with five or six guns of the heaviest calibre on board of them, and moor them across the entrance of our harbors. Place our heavy frigates with shell-proof iron plates, and to make up for the additional weight, put on them, in way of their armament, the lightest guns.

Transfer 100 of our best sea-going merchant steamers into as many frigates, sloops, dispatch gunboats of a speed superior to any men-of-war ships yet produced. Among our large clipper ships and traders, more than 500 may be found that are capable to be transformed into so many efficient sailing ships and frigates. Their length varies from 220 to 300 feet; their breadth from 40 to 52 feet, and whenever they are cut down one deck, or their decks are lowered, will be found capable of carrying an armament varying from 20 to 50 heavy guns, according to their respective capacity. Twenty and thirty of our best and largest clipper ships might very well be transformed into powerful men-of-war ships, as for instance, the Great Republic, which exceeds in her dimensions the largest English 50 gun frigates, while her shape for speed is incomparably superior.

The sailing of all these ships is well known to be larger than that of the best and strongest men-of-war ships of our navy. Among the barkers and briggers there are certainly 400 to 500 capable of receiving an armament of from 8 to 20 guns, and more than a thousand of our large coasting schooners that have a breadth of 28 to 30 feet and over, and a form never surpassed for speed, can, in a few weeks, be transformed into men-of-war schooners, armed with one pivot gun of the heaviest description in the middle, and two to four 32-pounders at the ends. The vessels have a very large stability, and the sailing of their timber, etc., is by 20 per cent. heavier than that of the common men-of-war schooners.

This fleet of about 2,000 vessels of war (working with all the natural energy of our nation) be turned out in less than four to six months, and it would be sufficient to protect our coast and meet the first storm.

Time would be gained to build a fleet fit to represent our great nation, and to make our flag once more respected in all parts of the globe.

But the time is passing, our country is surrounded by dangers on all sides, and it becomes the imperative duty of our government and people to act with the greatest energy without delay. The times are gone when Europe could be frightened by thundering newspaper articles and the hollow brag of ambitious politicians; we have to show now that we know how to handle the engines of war, and to stand a hail of shells and bullets.

A powerful fleet is the best guarantee of peace for a great maritime nation; for the truth of this principle England—who not to free trade and peace with all nations—is the most striking example.

Yours truly,  
DONALD MCKAY.

ATTACK ON OUR SOLDIERS BY ARMED NEGROES.—A member of the Indiana 12th regiment, now encamped near Fortress Monroe, writes to the Indianapolis Journal, on the 23d:

Yesterday morning Gen. Mansfield, with Drako de Kay, and 400 men, in command of seven companies of the 20th New York German rifles, left Newport News on a reconnaissance. Just after passing Newport News bridge, seven miles from camp, they detached one company as an advance, and soon after their advance was attacked by 600 of the negroes' cavalry. The company formed to receive cavalry, but the cavalry advancing, deployed to the right and left, when within musket range, and unmasked a body of 700 negro infantry, all armed with muskets, who opened a fire on our men, wounding two lieutenants and two privates, and rushing forward, surrounded the company of Germans, who cut their way through, killing six of the negroes and wounding several more. The main body bearing the firing, advanced at a double quick in time to recover their wounded and drive the enemy back, but did not succeed in recovering any prisoners. The wounded men testify positively that they were shot by negroes, and that not less than 700 were present, armed with muskets.

This is, indeed, a new feature in the war. We have heard of a regiment of negroes at Manassas, and another at Memphis, and still another at New Orleans, but did not believe it till it came so near home, and attacked our men. There is no mistake about it. The 20th German were actually attacked and fired on and wounded by negroes.

It is time this thing was understood, and if they fight us with negroes, why should not we fight them with negroes too? We have disbelieved these reports too long, and now let us fight the devil with fire. The feeling is intense among the men. They want to know if they come here to fight negroes and if they do they would like to know it. The wounded men swear they will kill any negro they see, so excited are they at the detestable act. It remains to be seen how long the government will now hesitate, when they learn these facts. One of the lieutenants was shot through the back part of the neck, and is not expected to live.

A bright sun for the close of the year.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE, Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28. The settlement of the Trent affair affords much gratification among all classes, whatever their previous opinions, believing it has saved us from war with Great Britain, and possibly with France.

Secretary Seward's dispatches are considered of the highest statesmanlike ability. PALMYRA, Mo., Dec. 28. Yesterday Gen. Prentiss, with 450 troops, encountered and dispersed a body of rebels 900 strong, under Col. Dorsey, at Mount Zion, Boone county, killing and wounding 160 of them, and capturing thirty-five prisoners, ninety-five horses and one hundred and fifty guns.

Our loss was three killed and eleven wounded. The rebels burnt another train on the North Missouri railroad on Saturday, and they intend to destroy all the cars on the road, and prevent the road from being used during the winter.

BOSTON, Dec. 28. The surrender of Mason and Sillidell creates little or no surprise, having been greatly anticipated and considered the most direct means of avoiding a foreign war.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 29. The following is taken from Richmond papers: Intelligence from Bowling Green states that appearances do not indicate an engagement, although unforeseen circumstances might precipitate a fight in a few days.

Dispatches received from Charleston state that a federal fleet of twelve gunboats passed up the North Port to Edisto and unaided demonstrations on Gen. Ryan's forces. Reinforcements were sent to Evans and a battle was expected.

Demonstrations had also been made on other points. The North Carolina batteries disabled some of the gunboats on Tuesday last.

Five federal steamers anchored off Colo Island last night; a battle was hourly expected.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Dec. 27. It is reported here that the steamer Oludator entered a confederate port with a large quantity of arms, ammunition, &c. The Richmond Examiner says a painful rumor was circulated that a gentleman of that city, holding a commission in the army of the Potomac, had committed suicide.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29. The Empire City has arrived from Beaufort and Port Royal, 25th inst.

The seventy-ninth regiment made a reconnaissance fifteen miles from Beaufort capturing several rebels.

Our troops are still building entrenchments on Tybee Island, while Fort Pulaski kept up a continual fire on them, without doing any damage.

A rebel gun boat came down the Warsaw channel from Savannah, to see if the way was clear for the English steamer Tugal to get out with a cargo of cotton. She was chased by one of our gunboats and run ashore, her crew escaping to the woods with the exception of two, who were captured and put on board the Wabash.

To-Day's Report.

(Reported for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31. The *Alma*, Liverpool 18th and Quennatown 18th, arrived here at 8 A.M. The *Alma* reached Liverpool on the 10th. The steamers of the Canadian and New York and Philadelphia lines were discharging with shippers for the right to call at the intermediate port to discharge cargo, etc.

Lincoln's message claimed great attention, notwithstanding public feeling was deeply engrossed with the death of Prince Albert. The silence of the President's message on the Trent affair was the subject of much conjecture and comment. It was generally regarded as a loophole for escape and gave rise to some hopes of peace, although the general construction was warlike.

The Times argues that by this studied silence the President left himself a door for retreat, but thinks the chances of peace are undoubtedly diminished, and are not feeling can be more ungracious than the President's treatment of foreign powers, when for their forbearance a gracious and courteous acknowledgment was due.

The Times also denounces an article to the report of the secretary of the navy which it treats with ridicule, and denounces as a crime the project of blockading ports by sunken vessels.

The Post treats the message as undeniably warlike, and though remarking on the silence relative to the Trent affair, says it was scarcely within the ordinary scope of the message. It also charges the president with ingratitude in dealing with maritime powers.

The News considers his silence an indication of caution and prudence, and favorable to peace.

The Herald takes a contrary view and fears peace almost hopeless.

Parliament meets the middle of January. The death of Prince Albert caused a most profound sensation. The Queen bore her bereavement with much fortitude.

The *Asia's* news was generally regarded in Paris as unfavorable for peace. Leading journals advocate French neutrality.—Bureau heavy and winter, 675 20c.

Garibaldi has written a letter to the G. G. committee which indicates an approaching movement.

Loc. 100.—Wheat firmer; American flour quiet but steady.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 16. Breadstuffs.—Flour firm, 6d higher; sales 300,345. Wheat firm at an advance of 2d 3/4 per cent.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 19. Provisions firm.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31. The Hon. Geo. Opydyke, mayor elect, took the usual oath yesterday. It was administered by Mayor Wood.

Times correspondence.—Lord Lyons was in conference to-day with Secretary Seward relative to the time and manner of the release of Mason and Sillidell. They will be released for some days, as there is no British vessel likely to leave for sometime. They will probably go on the British mail steamer which leaves next Wednesday week. It was proposed that they both go on a British man-of-war, but our government decided on a less ostentatious mode.

Princess Napoleon, says that France has no other enemy but England, and France should not weaken the United States.

It was current at Paris yesterday that the French government sent a note to Russia, Prussia and Austria, suggesting a common mediation of the great powers between England and America.

The Herald correspondent observes that a tender of such mediation would be a menace, and it would be rejected on that very ground.

A portion of the British Mediterranean fleet is gradually accumulating at Gibraltar, to be ready, if necessary, to cross the Atlantic. Yesterday additional shipments were taken on at Portsmouth dock yards, to get ready with the utmost dispatch the additional ships ordered for sea.

The two battalions of the guards ordered to North America left this morning for Southampton where they will embark to-day.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 30. Philip St. George Cook, recently appointed a brigadier general in the army of the Potomac, committed suicide on Thursday last at his residence. He was a graduate of West Point, and esteemed a fine officer.

The commissary stores, including a portion of the ordnance department in Nashville, Tennessee, were destroyed by fire on the night of the 22d. Loss estimated at nearly \$1,000,000.

Contrabands state that the inhabitants of Yorktown, and the military authorities there, are very much frightened at an expected attack. It is believed that General Barnard's expedition is certainly destined to go up York river, and that Gen. Wool will co-operate in the attack upon Yorktown. Gen. Magruder is said to have telegraphed the condition of affairs to Richmond, and asked permission to destroy Yorktown by fire, and to have received a reply directing him to refrain until he is certain that the place is to be immediately attacked. Strong batteries are placed on each side of York river, and the force is estimated at 30,000 in the vicinity of Yorktown.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31. Times' despatch.—The navy department is sending out specifications, inviting proposals from ship-builders throughout the country, for the construction of iron-clad steam batteries. Government is very anxious that this class of war vessels should be immediately constructed.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 30. Twenty-four hundred tons of Col. Carr's 15 days rations, left Rolla yesterday, destined it is supposed, for Springfield, by a circuitous route.

HALIFAX, Dec. 31. The *Asia*, from Liverpool 21st and Queenstown 22d, arrived here this morning. She has on board 500 troops with stores, etc., and is consequently under government orders. She brings 27,200 in specie. Warlike preparations continue unabated.

Additional troops are ordered to be ready to embark, but the Army and Navy Gazette of the 21st says, that no more are likely to be placed under orders until hostilities are actually declared.

The *Adriatic*, with nearly 1,400 troops of the Grenadier Guards, and the *Parana* with about 1,000 of the Scott Fusilier Guards, would be Southampton on the 20th for British North America.

The steamer *Cleopatra* would leave Liverpool on the 21st for Queenstown, there to embark over 500 men of the 11th regiment.

The *Magdalen* would embark about 1,000 men at Southampton on the 21st.

The mail steamers of the Peninsula and Oriental company, numbering about fifty, were to be armed and made capable of resisting privateers, in case of war.

The gunboats in the second class reserve at Portsmouth, had been ordered to be fitted out immediately.

A board of diplomatic circular, taking ground against the ratification of Mason and Sillidell, and had sent representations to Washington in order to determine the American government to make indispensable concessions.

The Morning Post says the Americans cannot possibly complain of the tenor of the dispatches to Lord Lyons.

The Markets.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31. Flour receipts 6,540 bbls, 5c better.—Sales 550 bbls—5,405,55 super western, 5,555,550 common to medium extra western. Wheat receipts 21,800 bush. Market quiet and nominally 1/2c better. Sales 20,000 amber Michigan at 1,15.

THE RAILROAD GUARD.—A few nights since the sentinels of the 60th New York regiment detected suspicious parties near the railroad track towards Washington, who were supposed to have designed obstructing the road, interfering with the safe passage of trains. The interlopers were fired at, but in the darkness made their escape.

The efficiency with which their important duties are performed by the regiments between Baltimore and Washington, under the general command of Brig. Gen. John C. Robinson, late of the U. S. Army, have enlisted the attention of travelers between Baltimore and the capital.

The 1st District of Columbia regiment is posted between Washington and Beltsville, the 1st Michigan between Beltsville and Annapolis Junction, the 10th Maine between Annapolis Junction and the Western Junction at Relay, and the 60th New York from the Relay to the Locust Point and other stations of the road to Baltimore.

Col. Wm. B. Hayward, of the 1st or 2nd regiment, has nine hundred and sixty enlisted men under his command. He has lately issued to them a printed circular of instructions, by which they are required assiduously to guard all the bridges, culverts and switches, to patrol the line by day and night, to prevent obstructions being laid on the track by malicious persons, and to warn off all interlopers at all doubtful in their purposes.

A MALICIOUS INQUIRY.—The editor of the Toronto Leader, who has no parallel in the provinces, is son-in-law of Wm. Lyon McKee, who was a lieutenant in the revolutionary army in the Canadian rebellion in 1837. After the failure of the revolutionists, he fled to the United States, where he was protected until pardoned. On his return to Toronto he exceeded the most bitter loyalist in his violent abuse of his benefactors, and he is now doing all in his power to induce the Canadians to enlist in the rebel army.

There is a queer case pending in the New York courts. A notorious money collector undertook to collect a bill of a popular lawyer and finally succeeded. The legal gentleman was somewhat irritated, however, and only the collector would have his accursed features pictured and brought to him that he might have a memorial of him. Forthwith off went the sharp man of duns and had a first-class artist produce a life-like copy, full size, which being finished and beautifully framed, was presented, with a bill of \$400 to the lawyer. He indignantly refused to pay, was sued, and mulctured for the amount of the bill. He has since carried it to a higher court.

The following is a brief synopsis of the act to authorize a national currency secured by the hypothecation of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, prepared by the committee of ways and means, and to be introduced into the house hereafter. It provides for a United States bank department in the treasury building, with a bank controller appointed by the president and senate, with a salary of \$5,000, to have a general charge and supervision over all banking operations under the act.

It provides for the issue of circulating notes in the sum of \$100,000,000, to be countersigned and registered in the bank department, to be stamped on their backs, secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and receivable for all dues to and from the United States, except duties on imports, and made legal tenders for these purposes. All existing banks in all the states and territories in the U. S. are to have the right to issue their own currency, on complying with the provisions of the act. New banks may be formed by any number of persons under the provisions, with capitals of \$100,000 or more, to circulate this currency and carry on a general banking business in any part of the United States. All banks issuing the national currency are required to keep constantly on hand 25 per cent. of their outstanding circulating notes in specie to secure the prompt redemption of the same. Stockholders are made individually liable for the debts of the bank to the amount of their stock. Banks organized under this act are to have a seal, may create succession by their name, may sue and be sued in all courts, and may make all by-laws necessary to carry on their business. Banks under the act are to make quarterly reports to the bank controller, who is annually to report to congress. If the banks fail to redeem their bills, and become insolvent, the securities in the hands of the bank controller will be sold at public auction, and the bill holder first paid. Insolvent banks are to have receivers appointed, and be wound up by order of the court.

Frauds and counterfeiting are guarded against. This bill, the committee believe, will create a large demand for United States stocks to be used for banking purposes.—The bills issued on a hypothecation of these stocks will have the faith of government pledged to them for their redemption. These bills are to be receivable for taxes and all other public dues to the government, and for all salaries and all other debts and demands due from the United States for services rendered and for supplies and material furnished. The banks issuing this national currency are required to keep on hand, and the stockholders are liable for it.

The bill holder "has security" first, of the United States stocks deposited with the bank controller. Second, the liability of the bank issuing the bills, and third, to the personal liabilities of the stockholders of the banks to an amount equal to their stock, and it is thought to constitute a very safe and secure currency for circulation among the people, to pay the army and all the other extraordinary expenses of the war.

Washington City.

Washington is said to be very loyal about these days, all the property holding traitors there who last winter were so anxious to see the "old concern" smashed up having been converted by high rents and advances in real estate. Nine or ten months ago they could hardly sell or rent at any price, now prices are far ahead of anything ever known in that region—and they always have been sufficiently exorbitant. The only exception to the general advance of property is in that species which is anxious to advance northward, viz: niggers.

The loyalty and patriotism of Washington is all put in your eye without all endurings the usefulness of that organ. Nothing but the money spent there by the national government keeps it from being a more out and out secession hole than the worst den in all the south, always excepting Charleston. The pro-secessionism of Washington is meaner even than Charleston, because at the latter place it is a principle religiously believed in, while in Washington it is all for gain. The Washington nigger dealer and breeders would sell their own white children if the law only allowed it, and still they talk of "clivary" and "good breeding." As a specimen of the gentility in vogue there, only a few days since a colored man that one of the slaves in Washington jail, had sent them for security by her mistress, Mary Hall, who, it is said, keeps the most fashionable house of ill-fame in Washington. That woman doubtless is extremely loyal, and horrified at the awfully immoral doctrines of abolitionism.

On a par with that woman's virtue is the vote of the common council, laying on the table a recommendation to congress to abolish slavery in the district. No abolition is thought of without compensation to loyal owners, and the number of slaves being small, and the slaves themselves intelligent enough to take care of themselves, (as many of them now take care of their masters) no number of slaves need be need be apprehended. Still, the patriotic common council, with an eye to the restoration of the southern Bourbons, laid the resolution on the table by a vote of 9 to 4, and keep up their bellowing about abolition agitation.

But as it would have sounded, and dark as the immediate prospect would have been, we are not quite ready to say that the capture and destruction of Washington by Beauregard, on the 22d of July last, would have proved, on the whole, a national calamity. It would have sent the capital to a more politically healthy region, where three-fourths of the population are not traitors at heart, and are ready to aid in any measure gain and to better impart trustworthy information to the rebels. The cabinet and the military leaders find it difficult to keep government and military movements from the enemy, but while it may be difficult to forget out the traitors who, with whining phrases are fawning upon them, still they are there, and are constantly pouring into executive and congressional ears their boohooing fears of "radicalism" and "danger to the constitution," and receive attentions for their pretended loyalty, when, at any ordinary time, their advice would be treated with the contempt it always deserves.

These men and these women—worse even than the men—form the "safety" of Washington, and exert an influence which can be only comprehended by the danger which have attached to the war, and the impotence and no-policy policy which distinguishes so much of Washington sayings and doings. Certainly the best thing which could happen to the nation just now would be the instant removal of the capital to a truly loyal locality, and then at the first safe moment Washington would show as much open enthusiasm for the rebel cause as New Orleans itself.—Quincy Whig and Republican.

Winter Stations in Western Virginia.

The arrangement of the federal forces in Western Virginia for the winter is as follows: General Rosecranz and 47th Ohio, at Gauley Bridge; Gen. Cox's brigade at Charleston; the Kanawha; Gen. Reynolds; at Philip; Gen. Milroy, at Elk Mountain; Colonel Ford, 32d Ohio, at Elkwater; Colonel Moss' 2d regiment at Beverly; one regiment at Huttonsville.

MOVEMENTS IN KENTUCKY.—The Elizabethown Gazette, of the 25th, announces a forward movement of the troops, including the 19th Illinois regiment, by whom it has been published. The Gazette says, with better patriotism than grammar: "Events are slowly working round, and at last the army is in motion. Everybody involuntarily breathes—thank God. Thank God that the day begins to dawn—that the curtain begins to lift itself. The strife may be fierce and bloody, but we incline to the opinion that it will be short, sharp and decisive. Gradually the traitors are getting rolled up in the net spread for them.— Gradually the base of their operations are considered, and we look for great achievements in the course of the coming two weeks. What movement is contemplated, we do not pretend to know, but most assuredly a blow is intended for the traitors which will break the back-bone of secession in this state, and free Kentucky from the ravages of the traitor horde."

THE EMERSON BATTERY.

The Emerson Battery.—The government has just completed at Green Point, L. I., a steel clad war vessel on an entire new plan. The hull itself is so constructed that no ball can penetrate it, owing to the timber framework and steel casing. The engines, boilers and screw are all below the water and beyond exposure. In the center of the vessel is a large shot-proof cylinder, in which tiers of cannon are adjusted, with platforms in each story, on which the gunners are placed. This great apparatus is revolved by machinery, so that it is enabled to pour a continuous broadside into the enemy's ship, or fort, or forces.

This cylinder is circular, so that a cannon ball striking it will almost invariably glance off, but should it strike on the center it is intended that it shall not make an impression. It is calculated that nothing has ever been dreamed of approaching this machine, for both effective result and resistance. It is supposed that one of these vessels is equal to a large number of heavy ships-of-war.

MARRIED.

In Christ Church, December 25th, by Rev. J. W. Spaulding, Mr. HOSKIN, of Baltimore, and Miss S. A. GURLEY, daughter of Prof. J. G. Gurley, of the same place.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JUST received and for sale very low, two hundred pairs of coats and suits. Extra large and small sizes. Call on J. A. DENTON, 100 N. 3rd St.

Great Bargains in Millinery.

Mrs. OBER is now selling her large stock of new hats and millinery goods at a great sacrifice. In fact, no reasonable offer will be refused, as many must be made or lost.

BONNETS GIVEN AWAY!

To thank our friends for their support, we have given away a large number of bonnets. Call on J. A. DENTON, 100 N. 3rd St.

AN ORDINANCE.

Enacted by the Board of Aldermen of the City of Washington, D. C., on the 25th day of December, 1861.

To Rent.

A CONVENIENT Dwelling House to let in the first ward. Also, a small house in the second ward. Call on J. A. DENTON, 100 N. 3rd St.

Cavalry Tactics.

W. A. PATTERSON has a large supply of Cavalry Tactics, also Patterson's Cavalry Drill and Staff Exercises. Call on J. A. DENTON, 100 N. 3rd St.

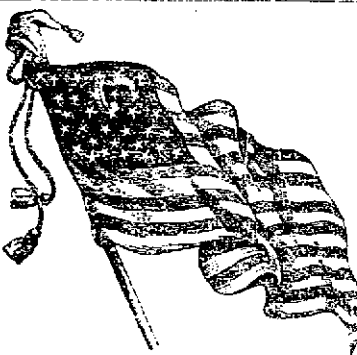
TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

See those New Articles Just Arrived at WHEELLOCK'S. Call on J. A. DENTON, 100 N. 3rd St.

THE IRISH BRIGADE!

THE undersigned has been commissioned by the Government of this state to





Forever float that standard sheet!  
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?  
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,  
And Freedom's banner streaming over us!

Inefficiency Everywhere.

The people became convinced, months ago, that our administration was deficient in energy in all its branches, with the sole exception, perhaps, of the financial department. The exigencies of our situation demanded the highest degree of efficiency, whereas we have a low mediocrity. Our public servants pride themselves on their moderation. Their boast is that they are conservative; and they evidently mean to allow the nation to drift hard on to the shoals of destruction, that they may save effort and rotten institutions.

It gives us no pleasure to say this, because the administration is partly of our making. We gave our humble influence and exertions to place it in power, and naturally we desired its success. We have looked upon its shortcomings with a lenient eye; but we love our country and its free institutions better than we do administration or party, and we mean to speak out a warning when we consider the country in danger.

When Congress met, it was said by many and oped by all, that it would urge forward necessary measures to suppress the rebellion quickly. Congress came together, and for a week or two exhibited some degree of energy, but it all went out in talk and weak resolutions—except a bill to tax the people's coffee, tea and sugar. This was done with promptitude; but we wait for a law to punish more certainly and severely the damnable traitors who have nearly destroyed the country.

Will it be credited that amid the increasing perils of our situation, this Congress, from which the people hoped so much, has adjourned for the holidays! Indeed, we hear that the Senate could not wait for a regular joint resolution to be adopted, but adjourned away toward home, or to places of social enjoyment, while the country is on the verge of ruin! While traitors at home are plotting and stealing, enemies abroad marshaling their hosts against us, a financial storm coming on, and inefficiency everywhere, the American Senate adjourns for the holidays! Do not those members of Congress know that we are in the midst of a revolution, and that there are no holidays in revolutionary times?

It would look more like the proper energy for these times if Congress should resolve itself into permanent session, and work night and night to save the republic, than to be dawdling away their time in vain talk, or adjourning for Christmas and New Year festivals.

We want energy infused into the Army. It has drilled long enough. Make it move—somewhere. We want a NAVY created, immediately, as may be done, that our flag may be respected on every sea, and that the blockade may be perfect.

The people care not for the cost, so that no money is spared; and to prevent this, seek for honest men for official positions, instead of drones and idlers who swarm about our army and in the public service to steal—their pockets of a calm world and a long peace. Let Congress go back to its business, and enact some stringent laws on this subject. If slavery is in the way of suppressing the rebellion, let our commanders wait over and crush it with the iron heel of war. Make a clean sweep of everything that stands in the way of the preservation of the republic. We speak earnestly, because we know and feel that our present policy of conducting affairs is leading the country into danger.

**FIRE IN WASHINGTON.**—The fire in the government stables in Washington, on the 28th, destroyed eleven sheds. All of the horses in two of the sheds were burned. The fire spread with great rapidity, and the horses were not loosed as fast as possible and allowed to escape. A wild stampede took place, and several spectators were run over by the affrighted animals. A drove of them on Pennsylvania avenue frantically, and only stopped when completely exhausted. Several were killed or rendered useless by their mad efforts to escape. Some that had been partially burned were shot to put an end to their tortures. The number of horses lost is about 175. The stables contained over 600 horses. Of a train of 102 horses belonging to a Massachusetts regiment, only 11 were, it is said, saved. It is supposed the conflagration resulted from carelessness.

**TO BE SUPPLEMENTED.**—The Cincinnati Gazette says an order was, or will be, issued from the war department at once, relieving General Smith of his command at Paducah, Kentucky. His loyalty is suspected.

This Smith is the man who got into trouble with some of his troops because they compelled a personal friend of himself to head down a secession flag and raise the Union emblem.

**COL. TERRY.**—The Col. Terry of the Texas Rangers, who was killed at the battle on Green River, Kentucky, was a brother of Judge Terry, of California, who killed Senator Broderick.

How to Build a Navy Speedily.

Donald McKay, the greatest American ship builder, tells us as follows, how we can put a navy afloat in the best and speediest manner. It should be done without delay, before we have another difficulty with England, which will come soon, if we do not arm ourselves on land and ocean. Being well armed strong and ready, we shall have no foreign war, but being weak and unprepared, we invite attack. Let us have a navy, without delay!

It would be easy for us to build, in one year, a fleet of 500 to 600 men-of-war ships, from a gunboat to the largest class of iron-clad frigates. It is a well-known fact that we built, in one year, the astonishing number of 2,304 vessels and steamers, of all classes, measuring together 683,460 tons. A large number of these vessels were as large as the largest class of frigates hitherto constructed. What we have done once, we may do over again, and working at the same rate, we would be able alone in our merchant yards to turn out, in one year, 500 ships of 1,000 tons each. In our six navy yards, where the choicest materials are stocked for building a fleet of 100 ships, 60 more men-of-war ships of all classes, varying in their armament from three to sixty guns. More than a hundred of our greatest engineering firms would complete all the machinery necessary to be put in these ships in less than a year.

Our capacities and facilities of building ships have not in the least suffered by the loss of the seceded states. They have been ship building states, and as late as 1860, they only built (combined) one full-rigged ship, while the northern states built 110 ships of the same description. This ship, in plain words, all the seceded states combined did not build even one per cent, of the sea-going ships built in the United States.

It is true, on a very urgent occasion, in a great emergency, our country could largely increase her navy, in a very few months, with very powerful descriptions of vessels, if they would proceed as follows: Cut down all our line-of-battle-ships one or two decks, case them with five-inch iron plates, put a battery of 30 or 40 guns of the heaviest calibre on board of them, and more than enough of our best iron-clad ships. Place our heavy guns with shell-proof iron plates, and to make up for the additional weight, put into them, do away with their armament on the upper deck.

Transform 100 of our best sailing merchant steamers into as many frigates, sloops, dispatch gunboats of a speed superior to any men-of-war ships yet produced. Among our large clipper ships and traders, more than 50 may be found that are capable of being transformed into so many efficient sailing ships and frigates. Their length varies from 120 to 300 feet, their breadth from 40 to 52 feet, and when they are cut down one deck, or their decks are lowered, will be found capable of carrying an armament varying from 20 to 50 heavy guns, according to their respective capacity. Twenty and thirty of our best and largest clipper ships might very well be transformed into powerful screw frigates—as, for instance, the Great Republic, which in her dimensions the largest English 50 gun frigate, while in her shape for speed is incomparably superior.

The scuttling of all these ships is well known to be larger than that of the best and strongest men-of-war ships of our navy. Among the barkers and brigs there are certainly 400 to 500 capable of receiving an armament of from 8 to 20 guns, and more than a thousand of our large coasting schooners that have a breadth of 28 to 30 feet and over, and a tonnage never surpassed for speed, cost, etc. In a few weeks, be transformed into men-of-war schooners, armed with one pivot gun of the heaviest description in the middle, and two to four 32 pounders at the ends. The vessels have a very large stability, and the scuttling of their timber, etc., is by 20 per cent, heavier than that of the common men-of-war schooners.

This fleet of about 2,000 vessels of war on (working with all the natural energy of our nation) be turned out in less time than four to six months, and it would be sufficient to protect our coast and meet the first attack.

Time would be gained to build a fleet fit to represent our great nation, and to make our flag once more respected in all seas of the globe.

But the time is pressing, our country is surrounded by dangers on all sides, and it becomes the imperative duty of our government and people to act with the greatest energy without delay. The times are gone when Europe could be frightened by thundering newspaper articles and the hollow boasts of ambitious politicians; we have to show now that we know how to handle the engines of war, and to stand a hail of shells and bullets.

**Yours truly,**  
DONALD MCKAY.

**ATTACK ON OUR SOLDIERS BY ARMY NEGROES.**—A member of the Indiana 12th regiment, now encamped near Postress, Monroe, writes to the Indianapolis Journal, on the 23d:

Yesterday morning Gen. Mansfield, with Drako de Kay, and de camp, in command of seven companies of the 20th New York German rifles, left Newport News on a reconnaissance, after passing a narrow-gauge bridge, several miles from camp, they detached one company as an advance, and soon after their advance was attacked by 600 of the enemy's cavalry. The company forward to receive cavalry, but the cavalry advancing, deployed to the right and left, when within musket range, and unmasked a body of 700 negro infantry, all armed with muskets, who opened a fire on our men, wounding two lieutenants and two privates, and rushing forward, surrounded the company of Germans, who cut their way through, killing six of the negroes and wounding several more. The main body hearing the firing, advanced at a double quick in time to recover their wounded and drive the enemy back, but did not succeed in taking any prisoners. The wounded men testify positively that they were shot by negroes, and that not less than 700 were present, armed with muskets.

This is, indeed, a new feature in the war. We have heard of a regiment of negroes at Manassas, and another at Memphis, and still another at New Orleans, but did not believe it till it came near home, and attacked our men. There is no mistake about it. The 20th German were actually attacked and fired on and wounded by negroes.

It is time this thing was understood, and if they fight us with negroes, why should not we fight them with negroes too? We have disbelieved these reports too long, and now let us fight the devil with fire. The feeling is intense among the men. They would to God if they were here to fight negroes, and if they did not want to like to know it. The wounded men testify that they will kill any negro they see, so excited are they at the discovery. It remains to be seen how long the government will now hesitate, when they learn these facts. One of the lieutenants was shot through the back part of the neck, and is not expected to live.

A bright sun for the close of the year.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE,  
Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.  
The settlement of the Trent affair affords much gratification among all classes, whatever their previous opinions, as it has saved us from war with Great Britain, and possibly with France. Secretary Seward's dispatches are considered of the highest statesmanlike ability.

PALMYRA, Mo., Dec. 23.  
Yesterday Gen. Prentiss, with 450 troops, encountered and dispersed a body of rebels 900 strong, under Col. Dorsey, at Mount Zion, Boone county, killing and wounding 150 of them, and capturing thirty-five prisoners, ninety-five horses and one hundred and fifty guns.

One loss was three killed and eleven wounded.

The rebels burnt another train on the North Missouri railroad on Saturday, and say they intend to destroy all the cars on the road, and prevent the road from being used during the winter.

Boston, Dec. 28.  
The surrender of Mason and Sidel creates little or no surprise, having been generally anticipated and considered the most direct means of avoiding a foreign war.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 29.  
The following is taken from Richmond papers:

Intelligence from Bowling Green states that appearances do not indicate an engagement, although, under circumstances, might precipitate a fight in a few days.

Despatches received from Charleston state that a federal fleet of twelve gunboats passed up the North Point to Edisto and made demonstrations on Gen. Evans's forces. Reinforcements were sent to Evans and a battle was expected.

Demonstrations had also been made on other points.

The North Carolina batteries disabled some of the gunboats on Tuesday last.

Five federal steamers anchored off Cole Island and last night a battle was hourly expected.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Dec. 27.  
It is reported here that the steamer Oludator entered a Confederate port with a large quantity of arms, ammunition, &c. The Richmond Examiner says a painful rumor was circulated that a gentleman of that city, holding a commission in the army of the Potomac, had committed suicide.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.  
The Empire City has arrived from Beaufort and Port Royal, 25th Dec. The seventy-ninth regiment made a reconnaissance fifteen miles from Beaufort capturing several rebels.

Our troops are still building entrenchments on Tybee Island, while Fort Pulaski kept up a continual fire on them, without doing any damage.

A rebel gun boat came down the Savannah channel from Savannah, to see if the way was clear for the English steamer King to get out with a cargo of cotton. She was chased by our gunboats and run ashore, her crew escaping to the woods with the exception of two, who were captured and put on board the Wabash.

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DESPATCHES.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.  
The steam Liverpool 18th and Queenstown Dec. 23d arrived here at 8 A. M. The mail steamer of the Peninsula and Asia reached Liverpool on the 10th. The steamers of the Canadian and New York Philadelphia lines were stipulating with shippers for the right to call at any intermediate port to discharge cargo, etc., should it be deemed unsafe to go to their ports of destination.

Lincoln's message claimed great attention, notwithstanding public feeling was deeply engrossed with the death of Prince Albert. The silence of the President's message on the Trent affair was the subject of much conjecture and comment. It was generally regarded as a loop-hole for escape, although it gave rise to some hopes of peace.

The Times argues that by this studied silence the President left himself a door for retreat, but thinks the chances of peace are undoubtedly diminished, and says nothing can be more ungracious than the President's treatment of foreign powers, when for their forbearance a gracious and courteous acknowledgment was due.

The Times also devotes an article to the report of the secretary of the navy which it treats with ridicule, and denounces as a crime the project of blockading ports by such vessels.

The Post treats the message as undeniably warlike, and though not relying on the silence relative to the Trent affair, says it was scarcely within the ordinary scope of the message. It also charges the president with ingratitude in dealing with maritime powers.

The News considers his silence an indication of caution and prudence, and favorable to peace.

The Star also justifies his silence and praises his clearness, force and ability.

The Herald takes a contrary view and fears peace almost hopeless.

Parliament meets the middle of January. The death of Prince Albert caused a most profound sensation. The Queen bore bereavement with much fortitude.

The Asia's news was generally regarded in Paris as unfavorable for peace. Leading journals advocate French neutrality.

Bourse heavy and lower, 67 1/2 20c.

Garibaldi has written a letter to the Genoa committee which indicates an approaching movement.

Loxox—Wheat former; American flour quiet but steady.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 16.  
Broadstuffs—Flour firm, 6d higher; sales 306,345. Wheat firm at an advance of 2d 3/4 per cent.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 13.  
LATEST.—Broadstuffs quite steady. Provisions firm.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.  
The Hon. Geo. Opdyke, mayor elect, took the usual oath yesterday. It was administered by Mayor Wood.

Times' correspondence.—Lord Lyons was in conference to day with Secretary Seward relative to the time and manner of the release of Mason and Sidel. They will not be released for some days, as there is no British vessel likely to leave for sometime. They will probably go on the British mail steamer which leaves next Wednesday week. It was proposed that they both go on a British man-of-war, but our government decided on a less ostentatious mode.

Prince Napoleon, says that France has no other enemy but England, and France should not weaken the United States. London, Dec. 19.

It was current at Paris yesterday that the French government sent a note to Russia, Prussia and Austria, suggesting a common mediation of the great powers between England and America.

The Herald correspondent observes that a tender of such mediation would be a menace, and it would be rejected on that very ground.

A portion of the British Mediterranean fleet is gradually accumulating at Gibraltar, to be ready, if necessary, to cross the Atlantic. Yesterday additional shipments were taken on at Portsmouth dock yards, to get ready with the utmost dispatch the additional ships ordered for sea.

The two battalions of the guards ordered to North America left this morning for Southampton where they will embark to-day.

Fortress Monroe, Dec. 30.  
Philip St. George Cook, recently appointed a brigadier general in the army of the Potomac, committed suicide on Thursday last at his residence. He was a graduate of West Point, and esteemed a fine officer.

The commissary stores, including a portion of the ordnance department in Nashville, Tennessee, were destroyed by fire on the night of the 22d. Loss estimated at nearly \$50,000.

Contrabands and the military authorities there, are very much frightened at an expected attack. It is believed that General Burnside's expedition is certainly destined to go up York river, and that Gen. Wool will co-operate in the attack upon Yorktown. Gen. Magruder is said to have telegraphed the condition of affairs to Richmond, and asked permission to destroy Yorktown by fire, and to have received a reply directing him to refrain until he is certain that the place is to be taken, and that the city is to be effectively cut off. Strong batteries are placed on each side of York river, and the force is estimated at 30,000 in the vicinity of Yorktown.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.  
Times' despatch.—The navy department is sending out specifications, inviting proposals from ship-builders throughout the country, for the construction of iron-clad steam batteries. Government is very anxious that this class of war vessels should be immediately constructed.

St. Louis, Dec. 30.  
Twenty-four hundred men under Col. Carr, with 15 days rations, left St. Louis yesterday, destined, it is supposed, for Springfield, by a circuitous route.

HALIFAX, Dec. 31.  
The Asia, from Liverpool 21st and Queenstown Dec. 23d arrived here at 8 A. M. She has on board 500 troops with stores, etc., and is consequently under government orders. She brings 27,200 in specie. Warlike preparations continue unabated.

Additional troops are ordered to be ready to embark, but the Army and Navy Gazette of the 21st says, that no more are likely to be placed under orders until hostilities are actually declared.

The Advertiser, with nearly 1,400 troops of the Grenadier Guards, and the Parana with about 1,000 of the Scott Fusilier Guards, would leave Southampton on the 20th for British North America.

The steamer Cleopatra would leave Liverpool on the 21st for Queenstown, there to embark over 300 men of the 17th regiment.

The Magdalena would embark about 1,000 men at Southampton on the 21st. The mail steamer of the Peninsula and Oriental company, numbering about fifty, were to be armed and made capable of resisting privateers, in case of war.

The gunboats in the second class reserve at Portsmouth, had been ordered to be fitted out immediately.

A Borne telegraph asserts that France had issued a diplomatic circular, taking ground against the rest of Mason and Sidel, and had sent representations to Washington in order to determine the American government to make indispensable concessions.

The Morning Post says the Americans cannot possibly complain of the tenor of the dispatches to Lord Lyons.

THE MARKETS.  
NEW YORK, Dec. 31.  
Flour receipts 5,404,555 bushels, 5c better.—Sales 550 bushels, 5,404,555 super western, 3,552,500 common to medium extra western. Wheat receipts 21,800 bush. Market quiet and nominally 1/2c better. Sales 20,000 amber Michigan at 1 1/4.

THE RAILROAD GUARD.—A few nights since the sentinels of the 60th New York regiment detected suspicious parties near the railroad track towards Washington, who were supposed to have been designed obstructing the road or interfering with the safe passage of trains. The interlopers were fired at, but in the darkness made their escape.

The efficiency with which their important duties are performed by the regiments between Baltimore and Washington, under the general command of Brig. Gen. John C. Robinson, late of the U. S. army, have attracted the attention of travelers between Baltimore and the capital.

The 1st District of Columbia regiment is posted between Washington and Beltsville, the 1st Michigan between Beltsville and Annapolis Junction, the 10th Maine between Annapolis Junction and the Western Junction at Relay, and the 60th New York from the Relay to the Locust Point and other stations of the road to Baltimore.

Col. Wm. B. Hayward, of the latter regiment, has nine hundred and sixty efficient men under his command. He has lately received a printed circular of instructions, by which they are required, as sentinels, to guard the bridges, cuttings and switches, to patrol the line by day and night, to prevent obstructions being laid on the track by malicious persons, and to warn off all interlopers at all doubtful in their purposes.

A MALICIOUS INQUIRY.—The editor of the Toronto Leader, whose malignity towards the United States has no parallel in the provinces, is son-in-law of Wm. Lyon Mackenzie, was a lieutenant in the revolutionary army in the Canadian rebellion in 1837. After the failure of the rebellion, he fled to the United States, where he was protected until perished. On his return to Toronto he exceeded the most bitter loyalist in his violent abuse of his benefactors, and he is now doing all in his power to induce the Canadians to enlist in the rebel army.

There is a queer case pending in the New York courts. A notorious money collector undertook to collect a bill of a popular lawyer, and was finally indicted. The legal gentleman was somewhat irritated, however, and only paid the bill with the proviso that the collector would have his accursed features pictured and brought to him that he might have a memorial of him. Forthwith went the sharp man of duns and had a first-class artist produce a life-like copy, full size, which being finished and beautifully framed, was presented, with a bill of \$400 to the lawyer. He indignantly refused to pay, was sued, and mulctured for the amount of the bill. He has since carried it to a higher court.

The New Bank Bill.

The following is a brief synopsis of the act to authorize a national currency secured by the hypothecation of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, prepared by the committee of ways and means, and to be introduced into the house hereafter. It provides for a United States bank department in the treasury building, with a bank comptroller appointed by the president and senate, with a salary of \$5,000, to have a general charge and supervision over all banking operations under the act.

It provides for the issue of circulating notes in the similitude of bank notes, to be countersigned and registered in the bank department, to be stamped on their faces, secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and receivable for all dues to and from the United States, except duties on imports, and made legal tenders for these purposes. All existing banks in all the states and territories are to have the benefit of the act, and to avail themselves of the benefits of the national currency, on complying with the provisions of the act. New banks may be formed by any number of persons under its provisions, with capitals of \$100,000 or more, to circulate this currency and carry on a general banking business in any part of the United States. All banks issuing the national currency are required to keep on hand a reserve of 25 per cent. of their outstanding circulation, in specie or in stocks. The prompt redemption of the national currency is made individually liable for the debts of the bank to the amount of their stock. Banks organized under this act are to have a seal, may create succession by their name, may sue and be sued in all courts, and make all by-laws necessary to carry on their business. Banks under the act are to make quarterly reports to the bank comptroller, who is annually to report to congress. If the banks fail to redeem their bills, and become insolvent, the securities in the hands of the bank comptroller may be sold at public auction, and the bill holder first paid. Insolvent banks are to have receivers appointed, and be wound up by order of the court.

Frauds and counterfeiting are guarded against. This bill, the committee believe, will create a large demand for United States stocks to be used for banking purposes. The bills issued on a hypothecation of these stocks will have the faith of government pledged to their redemption for taxes. These bills are to be receivable for taxes, and for all salaries and all other debts and demands due from the United States for services rendered and for supplies and material furnished. The banks issuing this national currency are made liable for its redemption, and the stockholders are liable for the bills.

The bill holder "has security" first, of the United States stock deposited with the bank comptroller. Second, the liability of the bank issuing the bills, and third, of the personal liabilities of the stockholders of the banks to an amount equal to their stock, and it is thought to constitute a very safe and secure currency for circulation among the people, to pay the army and all the other extraordinary expenses of the war.

Washington City.

Washington is said to be very loyal about these days, all the property holding traitors there who last winter were so anxious to see the "old concern" smashed up having been converted by high rents and advances in real estate. Nine or ten months ago, they could hardly sell or rent at any price, now prices are far ahead of anything ever known in that region—and they always have been sufficiently exorbitant. The only exception to the general advance of property is in that species which are anxious to advance northward, viz: niggers.

The loyalty and patriotism of Washington city can all be "put in your eye" without at all endangering the usefulness of that organ. Nothing but the money spent there by the national government keeps it from being a more out-and-out secession hole than the worst den in all the south, always excepting Charleston. The pro-slaveryism of the city is as much a part of its establishment, because of the place it is a principle religiously believed in, as the nigger dealer and breeders would sell their own white children if the law only allowed it, and still they talk of "chivalry" and "good breeding!" As a specimen of the gentility in vogue there, only a few days ago it was discovered that one of the slaves in Washington jail had been sent there for security by her mistress, Mary Hall, who, it is said, keeps the most fashionable house of ill-fame in Washington. That woman doubtless is extremely loyal, and horrified at the awfully immoral doctrines of abolitionism.

On a par with that woman's virtue is the vote of the common council, laying on the table a recommendation to congress to abolish slavery in the district. No abolition is thought of without compensation to loyal owners, and the number of slaves here small, and the slaves themselves intelligent enough to take care of themselves, masters' no "imputation of free niggers" need be apprehended. Still, the common council, with an eye to the restoration of the southern Bourbons, laid the resolution on the table by a vote of 9 to 4, and keep up their bellowing about abolition agitation.

But as it would have sounded, and dark as the immediate prospect would have been, we are not quite ready to say that the caprice and destruction of Washington by Beauregard, on the 22d of July last, would have proved, on the whole, a national calamity.

It would have sent the capital to a more politically healthy region, where three-fourths of the population are not traitors at heart, and are pretending loyalty for mere gain and to better impart treasonable information to the rebels. The cabinet and the military leaders find it difficult to keep government and military movements from the enemy, but while it may be difficult to ferret out the traitors who, with whispering phrases are fawning upon them, still they are there, and are constantly pouring into executive and congressional ears their boohooing fears of "radicalism" and "danger to the constitution," and receive attention for their pretended loyalty, when, at any ordinary time, their advice would be treated with the contempt it always deserves.

These men and these women—worse even than the men—form the "society" of Washington, and exert an influence which can be partially comprehended by the disgraces which have attached to the war, and the supineness and no-policy policy which distinguishes so much of the Washington sayings and doings. Certainly the best thing which could happen to the nation just now would be the instant removal of the capital to a truly loyal locality, and then at the first safe moment Washington would show as much open enthusiasm for the rebel cause as New Orleans itself.—Quincy Whig and Republican.

WINTER STATIONS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.—The arrangement of the federal troops in Western Virginia for the winter is as follows: General Rosecranz and staff at Wheeling; Colonel Pomeroy, 47th Ohio, at Gauley Bridge; Gen. Cox's brigade at Charleston on the Kanawha; Gen. Reynolds, at Philippi; Gen. Milroy, at Cheat Mountain; Colonel Foster, 2d regiment at Elkwater; Colonel Moss' 2d regiment at Beverly; one regiment at Harrisonburg.

MOVEMENTS IN KENTUCKY.

The Elizabethtown Zouave Gazette, of the 25th, announces its own discontinuance in consequence of a forward movement of the troops, including the 19th Illinois regiment, by whom it has been published. The Gazette says, with better patriotism than grammar:

"Events are slowly working round, and at last the army is in motion. Every body involuntarily breathes—thank God. Thank God that the day begins to dawn—that the curtain begins to lift itself. The strife may be fierce and bloody, but we incline to the opinion that it will be short, sharp and decisive. Gradually the traitors are getting coiled up in the net spread for them. Gradually the base of their operations are condensed, and we look for great achievements in the course of the coming two weeks. What movement is contemplated, we do not pretend to know, but rest assured a blow is intended for the traitors which will break the back-bone of secession in this state, and free Kentucky from the ravages of the traitor horde."

THE ERICSSON BATTERY.—The government's just completed at Green Point, L. I., a steel clad war vessel on an entire new plan. The hull itself is so constructed that no ball can penetrate it, owing to the timber framings and steel casings. The engines, boilers and screw are all below the water and beyond exposure. In the center of the vessel is a large shot-proof cylinder, in which tiers of cannon are adjusted, with platforms in each story, on which the gunners are placed. This great apparatus is revolved by machinery, so that it is enabled to pour a continuous broadside into the enemy's ship, or fort, or forces.

This cylinder is circular, so that a cannon ball striking it will almost invariably glance off, but should it strike on the center it is intended that it shall not make an impression. It is calculated that nothing has ever been dreamed of approaching this machine, for both effective assault and resistance. It is supposed that one of these vessels is equal to a large number of heavy ships-of-war.

MARRIED.  
In Christ Church, December 25th, by Rev. H. W. Phillips, Mr. JOHN GREEN, of Milwaukee, and Miss A. GREEN, daughter of Prof. J. A. Green, of the state of Vermont.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS  
JUST received for sale very low, two hundred 100 bushels and fine 800. A. PALMER & SON, de3d4w

Great Bargains in Millinery.  
MR. O'DAY is now selling her large stock of new and fashionable winter hats, in velvet, cloth, and straw, at a great sacrifice. In fact, no reasonable offer will be refused, as she must be getting out of the business. A. PALMER & SON, de3d4w

BONNETS GIVEN AWAY!  
To make room for her spring goods, and ladies will find even more, she has an assortment of millinery as can be seen west of Ave. York. A. PALMER & SON, de3d4w

AN ORDINANCE  
Enacted an Ordinance Relating to the Sale of Wood, Hay and Straw in the City of Janesville.

Section 1. The market ground for the sale of Wood, Hay and Straw, in said city, is hereby located as follows: On the east side of Rock River the said market ground shall be on Main street north of Franklin street, and on the west side of Rock River on Franklin street north of Milwaukee street.

Section 2. No person shall hereafter permit his team, loaded with wood, hay or straw, to stand on said market ground, excepting that to export any one delivered in said city.

Section 3. Any person violating any section of this ordinance, shall forfeit and pay to the city, a sum not less than one dollar and not exceeding five dollars, with costs of prosecution.

Section 4. Any person violating any section of this ordinance, shall forfeit and pay to the city, a sum not less than one dollar and not exceeding five dollars, with costs of prosecution.

Section 5. Any person violating any section of this ordinance, shall forfeit and pay to the city, a sum not less than one dollar and not exceeding five dollars, with costs of prosecution.

Section 6. Any person violating any section of this ordinance, shall forfeit and pay to the city, a sum not less than one dollar and not exceeding five dollars, with costs of prosecution.

Section 7. Any person violating any section of this ordinance, shall forfeit and pay to the city, a sum not less than one dollar and not exceeding five dollars, with costs of prosecution.

Section 8. Any person violating any section of this ordinance, shall forfeit and pay to the city, a sum not less than one dollar and not exceeding five dollars, with costs of prosecution.

Section 9. Any person violating any section of this ordinance, shall forfeit and pay to the city, a sum not less than one dollar and not exceeding five dollars, with costs of prosecution.

Section 10. Any person violating any section of this ordinance, shall forfeit and pay to the city, a sum not less than one dollar







# LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

## Arrival and Departure of Mails

At the Janesville Post Office, from and after Nov. 4th, 1891.	Arrive.	Close.	Depart.
Chicago, through, way.	10:30 p.m.	11:00 a.m.	1:00 a.m.
Delaware, through, way.	12:40 p.m.	1:10 p.m.	1:40 p.m.
Delaware, through, way.	12:40 p.m.	1:10 p.m.	1:40 p.m.
Delaware, through, way.	12:40 p.m.	1:10 p.m.	1:40 p.m.
Delaware, through, way.	12:40 p.m.	1:10 p.m.	1:40 p.m.
Delaware, through, way.	12:40 p.m.	1:10 p.m.	1:40 p.m.
Delaware, through, way.	12:40 p.m.	1:10 p.m.	1:40 p.m.
Delaware, through, way.	12:40 p.m.	1:10 p.m.	1:40 p.m.
Delaware, through, way.	12:40 p.m.	1:10 p.m.	1:40 p.m.
Delaware, through, way.	12:40 p.m.	1:10 p.m.	1:40 p.m.

## Now Years.

No paper will be issued from this office to-morrow. The proprietors of the Gazette tender the usual good wishes of the season to their friends, and the carriers will make their annual call upon the subscribers who have served during the year.

## Marching Orders for Col. Barstow's Regiment.

Col. Barstow received a dispatch from the war department last evening, ordering his regiment to Fort Leavenworth as soon as ready to march. The boys are in fine spirits over this order, and relish well the idea of getting near the borders of "Dixie." Enough men have been mustered into the United States service to fill the first battalion, Major Calkins, and the second, Major Henning. The balance will be in camp before the 8th inst., a sufficient number being already enlisted. Col. Barstow has prepared an elaborate statement of his transactions with Gen. Fremont and has forwarded it to the congressional investigating committee. He shows the thorough fidelity of the charges noticed by "Outsider" and others connected with the press. His accuser, David Pratt, a disappointed speculator in arms, is shown to be a wholesale liar.

## TELEGRAPH OFFICE.—Office hours to-morrow (New Year's) from 8 to 11 A. M.

If you want the best TEAM in the market at the lowest price, go to (de34104) PALMER'S.

ACCEPTED.—The Wisconsin understands from good authority, that E. H. Brodhead, of that city, has accepted the position of Quartermaster General of the state, which has been held since the commencement of the war, by Mr. Tredway, of Madison.

A SUGGESTION.—A friend made us a suggestion last evening which we think worthy of adoption, and which we submit to our "city fathers" for their consideration. It is this: Procure a kerosene lamp and light it, and hang one on each of the gas lamp posts at the corners of the streets, to prevent citizens and strangers from running against them in the darkness. The value of this suggestion is in lighting the kerosene lamps; as a mere ornament to the gas posts they would be of little value.

## Webb & Lee have the latest styles of JEWELRY.

THEATRE.—There was a fair attendance at the theatre last evening, and universal satisfaction given to the audience. The pieces selected were unusually well played, and the company generally gave evidence of histrionic ability. Those citizens who are pleased with such entertainments will find Leppin's Hall a pleasant place of resort.

## Plated TEA SETS, Cutlery, Forks, Knives and Spoons, call on WEBB & LEE.

AN AGE OF PROGRESS.—This is truly an age of progress, and one of the best evidences we have of the fact is the appearance in our midst of that healthy, pure, uncalculated article, Dr. B. DeLand & Co.'s Chemical Saleratus. This article we can with confidence recommend to our patrons to be just the thing which it claims to be. Get a paper and prove it for yourselves.

## FOR SILVER SPOONS AND FORKS call on WEBB & LEE.

The Minnesota Farmer and Gardener says: "The peaches grown about St. Paul are all protected in the winter by training the branches near the ground and covering in the fall."

A NEW BRIGADIER GENERAL.—The Chicago Journal says—"We understand that it is proposed to form a brigade of three of the Wisconsin infantry regiments—the ninth, twelfth and thirteenth, which are now under marching orders, probably for Missouri—together with Col. Barstow's cavalry regiment, and two batteries of artillery, also ready to march, to be placed under the command of Gov. Randall, whose term of office as governor expires on the 1st of January."

Gen. McCull's official report of the battle of Drainsville sets our loss at seven killed and sixty-one wounded, and three missing. Of the enemy, ninety bodies were left on the field, beside a number carried away, and seven taken prisoners. It is said that the men of the rebel regiments are not allowed to communicate with one another.

## FOR HOLIDAY GOODS, call on WEBB & LEE.

POOR FELLOW.—One George Lee, whose proper in New Orleans was confiscated by the rebels, committed suicide at Ballston Spg, New York, a day or two since.—The loss of \$100,000 caused him to become insane.

PRINTING OFFICE TURNED INTO AN ARMY.—Parson Brownlow's newspaper of Dec, with its appurtenances, has been turned to a very different purpose than that of its former bold issues. The building is now used as a rebel army, and the steam press turns the machinery that repairs and renovates the numerous gars that have been taken from the Union men in the vicinity of Knoxville.

Sixty "biggers" stampeded from Lexington, Missouri, and vicinity, the other day when Gen. Prentiss was shelling that famous locality. They "went" into Kansas and into Col. Jennison's camp. Perhaps they may be "modified" back again, and then perhaps they won't.

No USE.—A wag who lately sent a sack of ink per railway, and who had heard something of the propensities of railway goods porters, and the mysteries of the "fluter," added the following caution to the address:

# Dixie, for the Thirtieth.

Away down South in the land of cotton, The Stars and Stripes are not forgotten, Look away! Look away! Look away to Dixie's land!

Chorus—The Stars shall shine o'er Dixie, Hurrah! Hurrah! And every stripe in Freedom's flag, Shall proudly wave o'er Dixie! Away! away! The Thirtieth boys for Dixie! Away! away! away down South in Dixie.

## NEW AND POPULAR STORE

OF

AT THE

Largest and Cheapest Stocks

OF

DRY GOODS, CARPETS, CROCKERY & GLASS WARE

OF

SATISFY ALL

PRINTS

of all kinds, by the yard, piece or case, cheaper than

ever before offered to the public at prices that will

delays, Valencias, Cobergs, Merinos,

Poplins, Silks, &c., &c.

HOODS, GLOVES AND HOSIERY

in great varieties.

Long and Square Broche Shawls,

at less than half the Importers' Prices

Long and Square Plaid Wool Shawls,

LADIES CLOTHES AND CLOAKS.

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES

by the yard.

CARPETS, DRUGGETS

OIL CLOTHS

in various styles and Patterns.

Thankful for Past Favors,

all are invited to call and examine our stock.

REMOVAL.

I TAKE pleasure in announcing to our many patrons

that the public generally, that we have removed our

store to the new store in

Jenkins & Dewey's Block,

opposite McKee & Bro's.

Leaving all past and blowing with those to whom

the name congenial, we will simply state that our

stock is

Large and Complete,

embracing every style of

Men's, Women's & Children's Wear,

bought at the very lowest cash figures, and will be sold

at a

Small Advance

only from first cost.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage bestowed

upon us in the past, I hope by strict attention to busi-

ness to merit a continuance of the same.

Custom Work and Repairing,

done as usual, with

PROMPTNESS AND DISPATCH.

Entire Satisfaction Guaranteed

In every case.

REMEMBER THE "BIG BOOT."

OPPOSITE MCKEE & BRO'S,

Main Street, Janesville.

Chas. Fulkner,

GENERAL AUCTIONEER

AND

Commission Merchant,

West Milwaukee Wis.

CASH ADVANCED ON MERCHANDISE

of every description.

Particular Attention Given

to the sale of all kinds of property at an

AUCTION ROOMS,

or in any part of the country.

July 1st, 1891.

APPLES AND OYSTERS.

These delicacies have a large quantity of superior

Winter Apples,

which they offer at the lowest market prices.

FRESH BALTIMORE OYSTERS

received daily, and arranged to be of the first class

quality, and of other articles will find it to

their advantage to call at our store, Milwaukee street,

nearby opposite the Central Hotel, for a full and

complete list of the goods on hand.

TO THE PUBLIC.

UNTIL further notice we have continued to take in

par all Wisconsin funds, and as the original list rejected

banks taken the same in the past. The public should

be informed that the Banking Association were re-

sponsible for the redemption on 1st of the first of the

number, 1891.

TO FAMILIES.

DR. J. ROGERS wishes to call the attention of the

citizens of Janesville and vicinity to a fact that

he has recently discovered in Janesville City, by the

use of private families, a very dangerous article of

which they will deliver at the residences of persons con-

cerned. They guarantee in all cases a

# SECOND GREAT ARRIVAL

OF

Fall and Winter Goods!

AT THE

Largest and Cheapest Stocks

OF

DRY GOODS, CARPETS, CROCKERY & GLASS WARE

OF

SATISFY ALL

PRINTS

of all kinds, by the yard, piece or case, cheaper than

ever before offered to the public at prices that will

delays, Valencias, Cobergs, Merinos,

Poplins, Silks, &c., &c.

HOODS, GLOVES AND HOSIERY

in great varieties.

Long and Square Broche Shawls,

at less than half the Importers' Prices

Long and Square Plaid Wool Shawls,

LADIES CLOTHES AND CLOAKS.

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES

by the yard.

CARPETS, DRUGGETS

OIL CLOTHS

in various styles and Patterns.

Thankful for Past Favors,

all are invited to call and examine our stock.

REMOVAL.

I TAKE pleasure in announcing to our many patrons

that the public generally, that we have removed our

store to the new store in

Jenkins & Dewey's Block,

opposite McKee & Bro's.

Leaving all past and blowing with those to whom

the name congenial, we will simply state that our

stock is

Large and Complete,

embracing every style of

Men's, Women's & Children's Wear,

bought at the very lowest cash figures, and will be sold

at a

Small Advance

only from first cost.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage bestowed

upon us in the past, I hope by strict attention to busi-

ness to merit a continuance of the same.

Custom Work and Repairing,

done as usual, with

PROMPTNESS AND DISPATCH.

Entire Satisfaction Guaranteed

In every case.

REMEMBER THE "BIG BOOT."

OPPOSITE MCKEE & BRO'S,

Main Street, Janesville.

Chas. Fulkner,

GENERAL AUCTIONEER

AND

Commission Merchant,

West Milwaukee Wis.

CASH ADVANCED ON MERCHANDISE

of every description.

Particular Attention Given

to the sale of all kinds of property at an

AUCTION ROOMS,

or in any part of the country.

July 1st, 1891.

APPLES AND OYSTERS.

These delicacies have a large quantity of superior

Winter Apples,

which they offer at the lowest market prices.

FRESH BALTIMORE OYSTERS

received daily, and arranged to be of the first class

quality, and of other articles will find it to

their advantage to call at our store, Milwaukee street,

nearby opposite the Central Hotel, for a full and

complete list of the goods on hand.

TO THE PUBLIC.

UNTIL further notice we have continued to take in

par all Wisconsin funds, and as the original list rejected

banks taken the same in the past. The public should

be informed that the Banking Association were re-

sponsible for the redemption on 1st of the first of the

number, 1891.

TO FAMILIES.

DR. J. ROGERS wishes to call the attention of the

citizens of Janesville and vicinity to a fact that

he has recently discovered in Janesville City, by the

use of private families, a very dangerous article of

which they will deliver at the residences of persons con-

cerned. They guarantee in all cases a

perfectly pure article,

and ask the patronage of those who are willing to sus-

tain an establishment at home, where a good or better

article can be procured as from abroad.

RUDE & ROGERS.

1,200 Horses Wanted

Barstow's Cavalry!

For which we will pay a salary of \$100 per month, and

# JUST RECEIVED

AT

BENNETT'S

NEW GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED BY

MCKEE & BRO.,

within the last 15 days! All of which are now

Opened, Marked and Ready for Sale.

AMONG them are the following:

100 CASES OF PRINTS,

containing 100,000 yards, consisting of Phillip Allen's,

Wanamaker and American Prints, all being the latest

styles of a New York dealer, and all new and styles

which will sell at a profit of 25 per cent, and all

will sell over the Union at 15 to 20

cents per yard, and all at 15 to 20

cents per yard, and all at 15 to 20

cents per yard, and all at 15 to 20

cents per yard, and all at 15 to 20

cents per yard, and all at 15 to 20

cents per yard, and all at 15 to 20

cents per yard, and all at 15 to 20

cents per yard, and all at 15 to 20

cents per yard, and all at 15 to 20

cents per yard, and all at 15 to 20

cents per yard, and all at 15 to 20

cents per yard, and all at 15 to 20

cents per yard, and all at





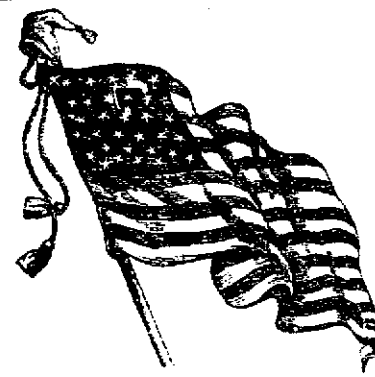












Forever float that standard sheet!  
Where breathes the foe but falls before us!  
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,  
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

## Inefficiency Everywhere.

The people became convinced, months ago, that our administration was deficient in energy in all its branches, with the sole exception, perhaps, of the financial department. The exigencies of our situation demanded the highest degree of efficiency, whereas we have a low mediocrity. Our public servants pride themselves on their moderation. Their boast is that they are conservative; and they evidently mean to allow the nation to drift hard on to the shoals of destruction, that they may save effete and rotten institutions.

It gives us pleasure to say this, because the administration is partly of our making. We gave our humble influence and exertions to place it in power, and naturally we desired its success. We have looked upon its shortcomings with a jealous eye; but we love our country and its free institutions better than we do administration or party, and we mean to speak out a warning when we consider the country in danger.

When congress met, it was said by many and opened by all, that it would urge forward necessary measures to suppress the rebellion quickly. Congress came together, and for a week or two exhibited some degree of energy, but it all went into talk and weak resolutions—except a bill to tax the people's coffee, tea and sugar. This was done with promptitude; but we wait for a law to punish more certainly and severely the damnable traitors who have nearly destroyed the country.

Will it be credited that amid the increasing perils of our situation, this congress, from which the people hoped so much, has adjourned for the holidays! Indeed, we heard that the senate could not wait for a regular joint session to be adopted, but senators hurried away homeward, or to places of social enjoyment, while the country is on the verge of ruin! While traitors at home are plotting and stealing, enemies abroad marshaling their hosts against us, a financial storm coming on, and inefficiency everywhere, the American Senate adjourns for the holidays! Do not those members of congress know that we are in the midst of a revolution, and that there are no holidays in revolutionary times?

It would look more like the proper energy for these times if congress should resolve itself into permanent session, and work night and night to save the republic, than to be dawdling away their time in vain talk, or adjourning for Christmas and New Year's festivals.

We want energy infused into the ARMY. It has drifted long enough. Make it move—somewhere. We want a NAVY created, immediately, as may be done, that our flag may be respected on every sea, and that the blockade may be perfect.

The people care not for the cost, so that no money is stolen; and to prevent this, seek for honest men for official positions, instead of drones and idlers who swarm about our army and in the public service to steal—of the exchequer of a calm voice and a long peace. Let congress go back to its business, and enact some stringent laws on this subject. If slavery is in the way of suppressing the rebellion, let our commanders walk over and crush it with the iron heel of war. Make a clean sweep of every thing that stands in the way of the preservation of the republic. We speak earnestly, because we know and feel that our present policy way of conducting affairs is leading the country into danger.

FIRE IN WASHINGTON.—The fire in the government building in Washington, on the 24th, destroyed eleven sheds. All of the boxes in two of the sheds were burned. The fire spread with great rapidity, and the horses were cut loose as fast as possible and allowed to escape. A wild stampede took place, and several spectators were run over by the frightened animals. A drove of them ran down Pennsylvania avenue frantically, and only stopped when completely exhausted. Several were killed or rendered useless by their mad efforts to escape. Some that had been partially burned were shot to put an end to their tortures. The number of horses lost is about 175. The stables contained over 600 horses. Of a train of 102 horses belonging to a Massachusetts regiment, only 11 were, it is said, saved. It is supposed the conflagration resulted from carelessness.

TO BE SUPERSEDED.—The Cincinnati Gazette says an order was, or will be, issued from the war department at Paducah, Kentucky. His loyalty is suspected.

This Smith is the man who got into trouble with some of his troops because they compelled a personal friend of himself to haul down a secession flag and raise the Union ensign.

COL. TERRY.—The Col. Terry of the Texas Rangers, who was killed at the battle on Green river, Kentucky, was a brother of Judge Terry, of California, who killed Senator Broderick.

## How to Build a Navy Speedily.

Donald McKay, the greatest American ship builder, tells us as follows, how we can put a navy afloat in the best and speediest manner. It should be done without delay, before we have another difficulty with England, which will come soon, if we do not arm ourselves on land and ocean. Being well armed strong and ready, we shall have no foreign war, but being weak and unprepared, we invite attack. Let us have a navy, without delay.

It would be easy for us to build, in one year, a fleet of 500 to 600 men-of-war ships, from a gunboat to the largest class of iron-clad frigates. It is a well-known fact that we built in one year, the astonishing number of 2,304 vessels, and steamers, of all classes, measuring together 553,450 tons. A large number of these vessels were as large as the largest class of frigates hitherto constructed. What we have done once, we may do over again, and working at the same rate, we would be able to build in one year, 583 ships of 1,000 tons each. In our six navy yards, where the choicest materials are stocked for building a fleet of 100 ships, 60 more men-of-war ships of all classes, varying in their armament from three to sixty guns. More than a hundred of our greatest engineering firms would complete all the machinery necessary to be put in these ships in less than a year.

Our capacities and facilities of building ships have not in the least suffered by the loss of the second states. They never were ship building states, and as late as 1860, they only built (combined) one full-rigged ship, while the northern states built 110 ships of the same description. That is to say, in plain words, all the second states combined did not build even one per cent, of the sea going ships built in the United States.

It is true, on a very urgent occasion, in a great emergency, our country could very largely increase her navy, in a very few months, with very powerful descriptions of vessels, if they would proceed as follows:

Cut down all our line-of-battle-ships one or two decks, case them with five-inch iron plates, put a battery of 30 or 40 guns of the heaviest calibre on board of them, and anchor them across the entrance of our harbors. Place on board heavy frigates with shell-proof iron plates, and make up for the additional weight, put into them, do away with their armament on the upper deck.

Transform 100 of our best sea-going merchant steamers into as many frigates, merchants, dispatch gunboats of a speed superior to any men-of-war ships yet produced.

Among our large clipper ships and traders, more than 500 may be found that are capable to be transformed into so many efficient sailing sloops and frigates. Their length varies from 220 to 300 feet; their breadth from 40 to 52 feet, and wherever they are cut down one deck, or their decks are lowered, will be found capable of carrying an armament varying from 20 to 50 heavy guns, according to their respective capacity. Twenty and thirty of our best and largest clipper ships might very well be transformed into powerful screw frigates—as for instance, the Great Republic, which exceeds in her dimensions the largest English 50 gun frigates, while her shape for speed is incomparably superior.

The scuttling of all these ships is well known to be larger than that of the best and strongest men-of-war ships of our navy.

Among the bark and brig ships there are certainly 400 to 500 capable of receiving an armament of from 8 to 20 guns, and more than a thousand of our large coasting schooners that have a breadth of 28 to 30 feet and over, and a form never surpassed for speed, can, in a few weeks, be transformed into men-of-war schooners, armed with one pivot gun of the heaviest description in the middle, and two to four 32-pounders at the ends. The vessels have a very large stability, and the scuttling of their timber, etc., is by 20 per cent, heavier than that of the men-of-war.

This fleet of about 2,000 vessels of war can (working with all the natural energy of our nation) be turned out in less time than four or six months, and it would be sufficient to protect our coast and meet the first storm.

Time would so be gained to build a fleet fit to represent our great nation, and to make our flag once more respected in all seas of the globe.

But the time is pressing, our country is surrounded by dangers on all sides, and it becomes the imperative duty of our government and people to act with the greatest energy without delay. The times are gone when Europe could be frightened by threatening newspaper articles and the hollow brag of ambitious politicians; we have to show now that we know how to handle the engine of war, and to stand a hail of shells and balls.

A powerful fleet is the best guarantee of peace for a great maritime nation; for the truth of this principle England—who is not to free trade and peace with all nations—is the most striking example.

Yours truly,  
DONALD MCKAY.

ATTACK ON OUR SOLDIERS BY ARMED NEGROES.—A member of the Indiana 12th regiment, now encamped near Fort Monroe, writes to the Indianapolis Journal on the 23d:

Yesterday morning Gen. Mansfield, with Drako de Kay, aid de camp, in command of seven companies of the 20th New York German rifles, left Newport News on a reconnaissance. Just after passing Newmarket bridge, seven miles from camp, they detached one company as an advance, and soon after their advance was attacked by 600 of the enemy's cavalry. The company formed to receive cavalry, but the cavalry advancing, deployed to the right and left, when within musket range, and unmasked a body of 700 negro infantry, all armed with muskets, who opened a fire on our men, wounding two lieutenants and two privates, and rushing forward, surrounded the company of Germans, who cut their way through, killing six of the negroes and wounding several more. The main body of the enemy, advanced at a double quick time to recover their wounded and drive the enemy back, but did not succeed in taking any prisoners. The wounded men testify positively that they were shot by negroes, and that not less than 700 were present, armed with muskets.

This is, indeed, a new feature in the war. We have heard of a regiment of negroes at Manassas, and another at Memphis, and still another at New Orleans, but did not believe it till it came so near home, and attacked our men. There is no mistake about it. The 20th German were actually attacked and fired on and wounded by negroes.

It is time this thing was understood, and if they fight us with negroes, why should not we fight them with negroes too? We have disbelieved these reports too long, and now let us fight the devil with fire. The feeling is intense among the men. They want to know if they come here to fight negroes, and if they did they would like to know it. The wounded men swear they will kill any negro they see, so excited are they at the dastardly act. It remains to be seen how long the government will now hesitate, when they learn these facts. One of the lieutenants was shot through the back part of the neck, and is not expected to live.

A bright sun for the close of the year.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.  
BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE,  
Office in Union Passenger Depot.

## Last Night's Report.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.

The settlement of the Trent affair affords much gratification among all classes, whatever their previous opinions, believing it has saved us from war with Great Britain, and possibly with France.

Secretary Seward's dispatches are considered of the highest statesmanlike ability.

PALMYRA, Mo., Dec. 28.

Yesterday Gen. Prentiss, with 450 troops, encountered and dispersed a body of rebels 200 strong, under Col. Dorsey, at Mount Zion, Boone county, killing and wounding 150 of them, and capturing thirty-five prisoners, ninety-five horses and one hundred and fifty guns.

Our loss was three killed and eleven wounded.

The rebels burnt another train on the North Missouri railroad on Saturday, and say they intend to destroy all the cars on the road, and prevent the road from being used during the winter.

BOSTON, Dec. 28.

The surrender of Mason and Sidel creates little or no surprise, having been generally anticipated and considered the most direct means of avoiding a foreign war.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 29.

The following is taken from Richmond papers:

Intelligence from Bowling Green states that appearances do not indicate an engagement, although unforeseen circumstances might precipitate a fight in a few days.

Despatches received from Charleston state that a federal fleet of twelve gunboats passed up the North Point to Edisto and made demonstrations on Gen. Evans's forces. Reinforcements were sent to Evans and a battle was expected.

Demonstrations had also been made on other points.

The North Carolina batteries disabled some of the gunboats on Tuesday last.

Five federal steamers anchored off Cole Island and last night; a battle was hourly expected.

Augusta, Ga., Dec. 27.

It is reported here that the steamer Gladiator entered a confederate port with a large quantity of arms, ammunition, &c.

The Richmond Examiner says a painful rumor was circulated that a gentleman of that city, holding a commission in the army of the Potomac, had committed suicide.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.

The Empire City has arrived from Beaufort and Port Royal, 26th inst.

The seventy-ninth regiment made a reconnaissance fifteen miles from Beaufort, capturing several rebel soldiers.

Our troops are still building entrenchments on Tybee Island, while Fort Pulaski kept up a continual fire on them, without doing any damage.

A rebel gun boat came down the Savannah channel from Savannah, to see if the way was clear for the English steamer Tingo to get out with a cargo of cotton.

We were chased by one of our gunboats and run ashore, her crew escaping to the woods with the exception of two, who were captured and put on board the Wabash.

TO-DAY'S REPORT.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MOONING DESPATCHES.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.

The Asia, Liverpool 18th and Queenstown 22d, arrived here this morning.

She has on board 500 troops with stores, etc., and is consequently under government orders. She brings \$7,200 in specie. Warlike preparations continue unabated.

Additional troops are ordered to be ready to embark, but the Army and Navy Gazette of the 21st says, that no more are likely to be placed under orders until hostilities are actually declared.

The Adriatic, with nearly 1,400 troops of the Grenadier Guards, and the Parana with about 1,000 of the Scott Fusilier Guards, would leave Southampton on the 20th for British North America.

The steamer Cleopatra would leave Liverpool on the 21st for Queenstown, there to embark over 300 men of the 17th regiment.

The Magdalena would embark about 1,000 men at Southampton on the 21st.

The mail steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental company, numbering about fifty, were to be armed and made capable of resisting privateers, in case of war.

The gunboats in the second class reserve at Portsmouth, had been ordered to be fitted out immediately.

A Berlin telegram asserts that France had issued a diplomatic circular, taking ground against the rest of Mason and Sidel, and had sent representations to Washington in order to determine the American government to make indispensable concessions.

The Morning Post says the Americans cannot possibly complain of the tenor of the dispatches to Lord Lyons.

THE MARKETS.

Flour receipts 8,940 bbls, 5c better.—Sales 550 bbls—3,400,555 super western, 3,550,555 common to extra western.

Wheat receipts 21,800 bu. Market quiet and nominally 1 1/2c better. Sales 20,000 amber Michigan at 1.45.

THE RAILROAD GUARD.—A few nights since the sentinels of the 60th New York regiment detected suspicious parties near the railroad track towards Washington, who were supposed to have designed obstructing the road or interfering with the safe passage of trains. The interlopers were fired at, but in the darkness made their escape.

The efficiency with which their important duties are performed by the regiments between Baltimore and Washington, under the general command of Brig. Gen. John C. Robinson, late of the U. S. Army, have enlisted the attention of travelers between Baltimore and the capital.

The 1st District of Columbia regiment is posted between Washington and Belleville, the 1st Michigan between Belleville and Annapolis Junction, the 10th Maine between Annapolis Junction and the Western Junction at Relay, and the 60th New York from the Relay to the Locust Point and other stations of the road to Baltimore.

Col. Wm. B. Hayward, of the 1st New York regiment, has nine hundred and sixty efficient men under his command. He has lately issued to them a printed circular of instructions, by which they are required asiduously to guard all the bridges, culverts and switches, to patrol the line by day and night, to prevent obstructions being laid on the track by malicious persons, and to warn off all interlopers at all doubtful in their purposes.

A MALICIOUS INSOLENT.—The editor of the Toronto Leader, whose malignity towards the United States has no parallel in the provinces, is son-in-law of Wm. Lyon Mackenzie, and was a lieutenant in the revolutionary army in the Canadian rebellion in 1837. After the failure of the revolutionists, he fled to the United States, where he was protected until pardoned. On his return to Toronto he exceeded the most bitter loyalist in his violent abuse of his benefactors, and he is now doing all in his power to induce the Canadians to enlist in the rebel army.

There is a queer case pending in the New York courts. A notorious money collector undertook to collect a bill of a popular lawyer and finally succeeded. The legal gentleman was somewhat irritated, however, and only paid the bill with the proviso that the collector would have his accursed features pictured and brought to him that he might have a memorial of him.

For some time the editor has had a first-class artist produce a life-like copy, full size, which being finished and beautifully framed, was presented, with a bill of \$400 to the lawyer. He indignantly refused to pay, was sued, and mulctured for the amount of the bill. He has since carried it to a higher court.

WINTER STATIONS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.—The arrangement of the federal forces in Western Virginia for the winter is as follows: General Fremont and staff at Wheeling; Colonel Franz and staff at Gauley Bridge; Gen. Cox's brigade at Charleston on the Kanawha; Gen. Reynolds, at Phillip; Gen. Mirror, at Cheat Mountain; Colonel Ford, 32d Ohio, at Elkwater; Colonel Ford, 2d regiment at Beverly; one regiment at Huttonsville.

THE ARRANGEMENT OF THE FEDERAL FORCES IN WESTERN VIRGINIA FOR THE WINTER IS AS FOLLOWS: General Fremont and staff at Wheeling; Colonel Franz and staff at Gauley Bridge; Gen. Cox's brigade at Charleston on the Kanawha; Gen. Reynolds, at Phillip; Gen. Mirror, at Cheat Mountain; Colonel Ford, 32d Ohio, at Elkwater; Colonel Ford, 2d regiment at Beverly; one regiment at Huttonsville.

THE ARRANGEMENT OF THE FEDERAL FORCES IN WESTERN VIRGINIA FOR THE WINTER IS AS FOLLOWS: General Fremont and staff at Wheeling; Colonel Franz and staff at Gauley Bridge; Gen. Cox's brigade at Charleston on the Kanawha; Gen. Reynolds, at Phillip; Gen. Mirror, at Cheat Mountain; Colonel Ford, 32d Ohio, at Elkwater; Colonel Ford, 2d regiment at Beverly; one regiment at Huttonsville.

THE ARRANGEMENT OF THE FEDERAL FORCES IN WESTERN VIRGINIA FOR THE WINTER IS AS FOLLOWS: General Fremont and staff at Wheeling; Colonel Franz and staff at Gauley Bridge; Gen. Cox's brigade at Charleston on the Kanawha; Gen. Reynolds, at Phillip; Gen. Mirror, at Cheat Mountain; Colonel Ford, 32d Ohio, at Elkwater; Colonel Ford, 2d regiment at Beverly; one regiment at Huttonsville.

THE ARRANGEMENT OF THE FEDERAL FORCES IN WESTERN VIRGINIA FOR THE WINTER IS AS FOLLOWS: General Fremont and staff at Wheeling; Colonel Franz and staff at Gauley Bridge; Gen. Cox's brigade at Charleston on the Kanawha; Gen. Reynolds, at Phillip; Gen. Mirror, at Cheat Mountain; Colonel Ford, 32d Ohio, at Elkwater; Colonel Ford, 2d regiment at Beverly; one regiment at Huttonsville.

THE ARRANGEMENT OF THE FEDERAL FORCES IN WESTERN VIRGINIA FOR THE WINTER IS AS FOLLOWS: General Fremont and staff at Wheeling; Colonel Franz and staff at Gauley Bridge; Gen. Cox's brigade at Charleston on the Kanawha; Gen. Reynolds, at Phillip; Gen. Mirror, at Cheat Mountain; Colonel Ford, 32d Ohio, at Elkwater; Colonel Ford, 2d regiment at Beverly; one regiment at Huttonsville.

THE ARRANGEMENT OF THE FEDERAL FORCES IN WESTERN VIRGINIA FOR THE WINTER IS AS FOLLOWS: General Fremont and staff at Wheeling; Colonel Franz and staff at Gauley Bridge; Gen. Cox's brigade at Charleston on the Kanawha; Gen. Reynolds, at Phillip; Gen. Mirror, at Cheat Mountain; Colonel Ford, 32d Ohio, at Elkwater; Colonel Ford, 2d regiment at Beverly; one regiment at Huttonsville.

THE ARRANGEMENT OF THE FEDERAL FORCES IN WESTERN VIRGINIA FOR THE WINTER IS AS FOLLOWS: General Fremont and staff at Wheeling; Colonel Franz and staff at Gauley Bridge; Gen. Cox's brigade at Charleston on the Kanawha; Gen. Reynolds, at Phillip; Gen. Mirror, at Cheat Mountain; Colonel Ford, 32d Ohio, at Elkwater; Colonel Ford, 2d regiment at Beverly; one regiment at Huttonsville.

Prince Napoleon, says that France has no other enemy but England, and France should not weaken the United States.

LONDON, Dec. 19.

It was current at Paris yesterday that the French government sent a note to Russia, Prussia and Austria, suggesting a common mediation of the great powers between England and America.

The Herald correspondent observes that a tender of such mediation would be a menace, and it would be rejected on that very ground.

A portion of the British Mediterranean fleet is gradually accumulating at Gibraltar, to be ready, if necessary, to cross the Atlantic.

Yesterday additional shipments were taken on at Valencia dock yards, to get ready with the utmost dispatch the additional ships ordered for sea.

The two battalions of the guards ordered to North America left this morning for Southampton where they will embark to-day.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 30.

Philip St. George Cook, recently appointed a brigadier general in the army of the Potomac, committed suicide on Thursday last at his residence. He was a graduate of West Point, and esteemed a fine officer.

The commissary stores, including a portion of the ordnance department in Nashville, Tennessee, were destroyed by fire on the night of the 22d. Loss estimated at nearly \$1,000,000.

Contractors and the inhabitants of Yorktown and the military authorities there, are very much frightened at an expected attack. It is believed that General Burnside's expedition is certainly destined to go up York river, and that Gen. Wool will co-operate in the attack upon Yorktown.

Gen. Magruder is said to have telegraphed the condition of affairs to Richmond, and asked permission to destroy Yorktown by fire, and to have received a reply directing him to refrain until he is certain that the place is to be immediately attacked. Strong batteries are placed on each side of York river, and the force is estimated at 30,000 in the vicinity of Yorktown.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.

Times' despatch.—The navy department is sending out specifications, inviting proposals from ship-builders throughout the country, for the construction of iron-clad steam batteries. Government is very anxious that the class of vessels should be immediately constructed.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 30.

Twenty-four hundred men, under Col. Cass, with 15 days' rations, left St. Louis, destined, it is supposed, for Springfield, by a circuitous route.

HALIFAX, Dec. 31.

The Asia, from Liverpool 21st and Queenstown 22d, arrived here this morning. She has on board 500 troops with stores, etc., and is consequently under government orders. She brings \$7,200 in specie. Warlike preparations continue unabated.

Additional troops are ordered to be ready to embark, but the Army and Navy Gazette of the 21st says, that no more are likely to be placed under orders until hostilities are actually declared.

The Adriatic, with nearly 1,400 troops of the Grenadier Guards, and the Parana with about 1,000 of the Scott Fusilier Guards, would leave Southampton on the 20th for British North America.

The steamer Cleopatra would leave Liverpool on the 21st for Queenstown, there to embark over 300 men of the 17th regiment.

The Magdalena would embark about 1,000 men at Southampton on the 21st.

The mail steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental company, numbering about fifty, were to be armed and made capable of resisting privateers, in case of war.

The gunboats in the second class reserve at Portsmouth, had been ordered to be fitted out immediately.

A Berlin telegram asserts that France had issued a diplomatic circular, taking ground against the rest of Mason and Sidel, and had sent representations to Washington in order to determine the American government to make indispensable concessions.

The Morning Post says the Americans cannot possibly complain of the tenor of the dispatches to Lord Lyons.

THE MARKETS.

Flour receipts 8,940 bbls, 5c better.—Sales 550 bbls—3,400,555 super western, 3,550,555 common to extra western.

Wheat receipts 21,800 bu. Market quiet and nominally 1 1/2c better. Sales 20,000 amber Michigan at 1.45.

THE RAILROAD GUARD.—A few nights since the sentinels of the 60th New York regiment detected suspicious parties near the railroad track towards Washington, who were supposed to have designed obstructing the road or interfering with the safe passage of trains. The interlopers were fired at, but in the darkness made their escape.

The efficiency with which their important duties are performed by the regiments between Baltimore and Washington, under the general command of Brig. Gen. John C. Robinson, late of the U. S. Army, have enlisted the attention of travelers between Baltimore and the capital.

The 1st District of Columbia regiment is posted between Washington and Belleville, the 1st Michigan between Belleville and Annapolis Junction, the 10th Maine between Annapolis Junction and the Western Junction at Relay, and the 60th New York from the Relay to the Locust Point and other stations of the road to Baltimore.

Col. Wm. B. Hayward, of the 1st New York regiment, has nine hundred and sixty efficient men under his command. He has lately issued to them a printed circular of instructions, by which they are required asiduously to guard all the bridges, culverts and switches, to patrol the line by day and night, to prevent obstructions being laid on the track by malicious persons, and to warn off all interlopers at all doubtful in their purposes.

A MALICIOUS INSOLENT.—The editor of the Toronto Leader, whose malignity towards the United States has no parallel in the provinces, is son-in-law of Wm. Lyon Mackenzie, and was a lieutenant in the revolutionary army in the Canadian rebellion in 1837. After the failure of the revolutionists, he fled to the United States, where he was protected until pardoned. On his return to Toronto he exceeded the most bitter loyalist in his violent abuse of his benefactors, and he is now doing all in his power to induce the Canadians to enlist in the rebel army.

There is a queer case pending in the New York courts. A notorious money collector undertook to collect a bill of a popular lawyer and finally succeeded. The legal gentleman was somewhat irritated, however, and only paid the bill with the proviso that the collector would have his accursed features pictured and brought to him that he might have a memorial of him.

For some time the editor has had a first-class artist produce a life-like copy, full size, which being finished and beautifully framed, was presented, with a bill of \$400 to the lawyer. He indignantly refused to pay, was sued, and mulctured for the amount of the bill. He has since carried it to a higher court.

WINTER STATIONS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.—The arrangement of the federal forces in Western Virginia for the winter is as follows: General Fremont and staff at Wheeling; Colonel Franz and staff at Gauley Bridge; Gen. Cox's brigade at Charleston on the Kanawha; Gen. Reynolds, at Phillip; Gen. Mirror, at Cheat Mountain; Colonel Ford, 32d Ohio, at Elkwater; Colonel Ford, 2d regiment at Beverly; one regiment at Huttonsville.

THE ARRANGEMENT OF THE FEDERAL FORCES IN WESTERN VIRGINIA FOR THE WINTER IS AS FOLLOWS: General Fremont and staff at Wheeling; Colonel Franz and staff at Gauley Bridge; Gen. Cox's brigade at Charleston on the Kanawha; Gen. Reynolds, at Phillip; Gen. Mirror, at Cheat Mountain; Colonel Ford, 32d Ohio, at Elkwater; Colonel Ford, 2d regiment at Beverly; one regiment at Huttonsville.

THE ARRANGEMENT OF THE FEDERAL FORCES IN WESTERN VIRGINIA FOR THE WINTER IS AS FOLLOWS: General Fremont and staff at Wheeling; Colonel Franz and staff at Gauley Bridge; Gen. Cox's brigade at Charleston on the Kanawha; Gen. Reynolds, at Phillip; Gen. Mirror, at Cheat Mountain; Colonel Ford, 32d Ohio, at Elkwater; Colonel Ford, 2d regiment at Beverly; one regiment at Huttonsville.

THE ARRANGEMENT OF THE FEDERAL FORCES IN WESTERN VIRGINIA FOR THE WINTER IS AS FOLLOWS: General Fremont and staff at Wheeling; Colonel Franz and staff at Gauley Bridge; Gen. Cox's brigade at Charleston on the Kanawha; Gen. Reynolds, at Phillip; Gen. Mirror, at Cheat Mountain; Colonel Ford, 32d Ohio, at Elkwater; Colonel Ford, 2d regiment at Beverly; one regiment at Huttonsville.

THE ARRANGEMENT OF THE FEDERAL FORCES IN WESTERN VIRGINIA FOR THE WINTER IS AS FOLLOWS: General Fremont and staff at Wheeling; Colonel Franz and staff at Gauley Bridge; Gen. Cox's brigade at Charleston on the Kanawha; Gen. Reynolds, at Phillip; Gen. Mirror, at Cheat Mountain; Colonel Ford, 32d Ohio, at Elkwater; Colonel Ford, 2d regiment at Beverly; one regiment at Huttonsville.

THE ARRANGEMENT OF THE FEDERAL FORCES IN WESTERN VIRGINIA FOR THE WINTER IS AS FOLLOWS: General Fremont and staff at Wheeling; Colonel Franz and staff at Gauley Bridge; Gen. Cox's brigade at Charleston on the Kanawha; Gen. Reynolds, at Phillip; Gen. Mirror, at Cheat Mountain; Colonel Ford, 32d Ohio, at Elkwater; Colonel Ford, 2d regiment at Beverly; one regiment at Huttonsville.

THE ARRANGEMENT OF THE FEDERAL FORCES IN WESTERN VIRGINIA FOR THE WINTER IS AS FOLLOWS: General Fremont and staff at Wheeling; Colonel Franz and staff at Gauley Bridge; Gen. Cox's brigade at Charleston on the Kanawha; Gen. Reynolds, at Phillip; Gen. Mirror, at Cheat Mountain; Colonel Ford, 32d Ohio, at Elkwater; Colonel Ford, 2d regiment at Beverly; one regiment at Huttonsville.







